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Endonasal versus external dacryocystorhinostomy for nasolacrimal duct obstruction

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Endonasal versus external dacryocystorhinostomy for nasolacrimal duct obstruction (Review)

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Endonasal versus external dacryocystorhinostomy for nasolacrimal duct obstruction.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER	1
ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON	4
BACKGROUND	7
OBJECTIVES	8
METHODS	8
RESULTS	10
Figure 1.	11
Figure 2.	12
Figure 3.	13
DISCUSSION	14
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	16
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	16
REFERENCES	16
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	19
DATA AND ANALYSES	24
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Endonasal versus external DCR, Outcome 1 Anatomic success.	24
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Endonasal versus external DCR, Outcome 2 Subjective success.	25
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Endonasal versus external DCR, Outcome 3 Intraoperative bleeding.	25
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Endonasal versus external DCR, Outcome 4 Postoperative bleeding.	26
Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Endonasal versus external DCR, Outcome 5 Wound infection/gaping.	27
APPENDICES	27
WHAT'S NEW	30
HISTORY	30
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	30
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	31
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	31
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	31
INDEX TERMS	31

[Intervention Review]

Endonasal versus external dacryocystorhinostomy for nasolacrimal duct obstruction

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ABSTRACT

Background

A dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) procedure aims to restore drainage of tears by bypassing a blockage in the nasolacrimal duct, through the creation of a bony ostium that allows communication between the lacrimal sac and the nasal cavity. It can be performed using endonasal or external approaches. The comparative success rates of these two approaches have not yet been established and this review aims to evaluate the relevant up-to-date research.

Objectives

The primary aim of this review is to compare the success rates of endonasal DCR with that of external DCR. The secondary aim is to compare the complication rates between the two procedures.

Search methods

We searched CENTRAL (which contains the Cochrane Eyes and Vision Group Trials Register) (2016, Issue 8), Ovid MEDLINE, Ovid MEDLINE In-Process and Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE Daily, Ovid OLDMEDLINE (January 1946 to 22 August 2016), Embase (January 1980 to 22 August 2016), Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature Database (LILACS) (January 1982 to 22 August 2016), Web of Science Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Science (CPCI-S) (January 1990 to 22 August 2016), the ISRCTN registry (www.isrctn.com/editAdvancedSearch), ClinicalTrials.gov (www.clinicaltrials.gov) and the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) (www.who.int/ictip/search/en). We did not use any date or language restrictions in the electronic searches for trials. We last searched the electronic databases on 22 August 2016. We requested or examined relevant conference proceedings for appropriate trials.

Selection criteria

We included all randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing endonasal and external DCRs.

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently assessed studies for eligibility and extracted data on reported outcomes. We attempted to contact investigators to clarify the methodological quality of the studies. We graded the certainty of the evidence using GRADE.

Main results

We included two trials in this review. One trial from Finland compared laser-assisted endonasal DCR with external DCR, and one trial from India compared mechanical endonasal DCR (using punch forceps) with external DCR. The trials were poorly reported and it was difficult to judge the extent to which bias had been avoided.

Anatomic success was defined as the demonstration of a patent lacrimal passage on syringing, or endoscopic visualisation of fluorescein dye at the nasal opening of the anastomoses after a period of at least six months following surgery. Subjective success was defined as the resolution of symptoms of watering following surgery after a period of at least six months. Both included trials used anatomic patency demonstrated by irrigation as a measure of anatomic success. Different effects were seen in these two trials ($I^2 = 76\%$). People receiving laser-assisted endonasal DCR were less likely to have a successful operation compared with external DCR (63% versus 91%; risk ratio (RR) 0.69, 95% confidence intervals (CI) 0.52 to 0.92; 64 participants). There was little or no difference in success comparing mechanical endonasal DCR and external DCR (90% in both groups; RR 1.00, CI 0.81 to 1.23; 40 participants). We judged this evidence on success to be very low-certainty, downgrading for risk of bias, imprecision and inconsistency. The trial from Finland also assessed subjective improvement in symptoms following surgery. Resolution of symptoms of watering in outdoor conditions was reported by 84% of the participants in the external DCR group and 59% of those in the laser-assisted endonasal DCR group (RR 0.70, CI 0.51 to 0.97; 64 participants, low-certainty evidence).

There were no cases of intraoperative bleeding in any participant in the trial that compared laser-assisted endonasal DCR to external DCR. This was in contrast to the trial comparing mechanical endonasal DCR to external DCR in which 45% of participants in both groups experienced intraoperative bleeding (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.50 to 1.98; 40 participants). We judged this evidence on intraoperative bleeding to be very low-certainty, downgrading for risk of bias, imprecision and inconsistency.

There were only two cases of postoperative bleeding, both in the external DCR group (RR 0.33, 95% CI 0.04 to 3.10; participants = 104; studies = 2). There were only two cases of wound infection/gaping, again both in the external DCR group (RR 0.20, CI 0.01 to 3.92; participants = 40; studies = 1). We judged this evidence on complications to be very low-certainty, downgrading one level for risk of bias and two levels for imprecision due to the very low number of cases.

Authors' conclusions

There is uncertainty as to the relative effects of endonasal and external DCR. Differences in effect seen in the two trials included in this review may be due to variations in the endonasal technique, but may also be due to other differences between the trials. Future larger RCTs are required to further assess the success and complication rates of endonasal and external DCR. Different techniques of endonasal DCR should also be assessed, as the choice of endonasal technique can influence the outcome. Strict outcome criteria should be adopted to assess functional and anatomical outcomes with a minimal follow-up of six months.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Different surgical techniques for treating blockage of the tear duct

What is the aim of this review?

The aim of this Cochrane Review was to compare two different surgical techniques for treating blockage of the tear (nasolacrimal) duct. Cochrane researchers collected and analysed all relevant studies to answer this question and found two studies.

Key messages

It is unclear whether or not endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) is a better way of treating tear duct obstruction than external DCR (very low-certainty evidence), nor is it clear whether endonasal DCR reduces the chance of complications such as bleeding or wound infection (very low-certainty evidence).

What was studied in the review?

The tear duct, or nasolacrimal passage, allows excess tears to drain away from the eye. If the tear duct gets blocked then the eye can water too much. Doctors can use a surgical procedure known as dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) to treat the blocked tear duct. This operation creates a way for the tears to drain from the eye that bypasses the blockage. There are two ways of doing this operation: either by making a cut on the outside of the nose (external DCR); or by operating inside the nose, using an endoscope (a flexible tube with a

light at the end) to see inside the nose (endonasal DCR) and creating an alternate drainage pathway using instruments (such as forceps or drill) or laser.

What are the main results of the review?

The review authors found two relevant studies. One study was from Finland and compared laser-assisted endonasal DCR with external DCR. One study was from India and compared mechanical endonasal DCR (using punch forceps) with external DCR.

The Cochrane researchers are uncertain whether endonasal DCR increases the chance of success compared with external DCR, or whether endonasal DCR reduces the chance of complications such as bleeding or wound infection. They judged the certainty of the evidence to be very low.

How up-to-date is this review?

The Cochrane researchers searched for studies that had been published up to 22 August 2016.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

Endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) compared with external DCR for nasolacrimal duct obstruction							
Patient or population: People with nasolacrimal duct obstruction Settings: Hospital Intervention: Endonasal DCR Comparison: External DCR							
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No. of Participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments	
	Assumed risk ¹	Corresponding risk					
	External DCR	Endonasal DCR					
Anatomic success (i.e. patent lacrimal passage after a period of at least six months after operation)	900 per 1000	Laser-assisted endonasal DCR			⊕○○○ VERY LOW ^{2,3,4}		
		621 per 1000 (468 to 828)	RR 0.69 (0.52 to 0.92)	64 (1)			
		Mechanical endonasal DCR					
		900 per 1000 (729 to 1000)	RR 1.00 (0.81 to 1.23)	40 (1)			
Subjective success (i.e. resolution of symptoms of watering following surgery)	840 per 1000	Laser-assisted endonasal DCR⁵			⊕⊕○○ LOW ^{2,3}		
		588 per 1000 (428 to 815)	RR 0.70 (0.51 to 0.97)	64 (1)			
Intraoperative bleeding	170 per 1000	Laser-assisted endonasal DCR			⊕○○○ VERY LOW ^{2,3,6}	No cases of intraoperative bleeding reported in trial of laser-assisted endonasal DCR	

		Not estimable	Not estimable	64 (1)		
		Mechanical endonasal DCR				
		170 per 1000 (85 to 337)	RR 1.00 (0.50 to 1.98)	40 (1)		
Postoperative bleeding	40 per 1000	13 per 1000 (2 to 124)	RR 0.33 (0.04 to 3.10)	104 (2)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW ^{2,7}	
Wound infection/gaping	40 per 1000	Laser-assisted endonasal DCR			⊕○○○ VERY LOW ^{2,7}	No cases of wound infection/gaping reported in trial of laser-assisted endonasal DCR
		Not estimable	Not estimable	64 (1)		
		Mechanical endonasal DCR				
		8 per 1000 (0 to 157)	RR 0.20 (0.01 to 3.92)	40 (1)		

CI: confidence interval; DCR: dacryocystorhinostomy; RR: risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High-certainty: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate-certainty: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low-certainty: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low-certainty: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹The assumed control risk was estimated from the control group in the included studies.

²We downgraded one level for study limitations because the methods used for random sequence generation, allocation concealment and masking were not clearly described.

³We downgraded one level for imprecision because the number of participants enrolled in these trials was low and the estimate of effect was imprecise.

⁴We downgraded one level for inconsistency as there was clinical and statistical heterogeneity in the two trials (test for interaction $P = 0.04$).

⁵Subjective success was not reported in the trial of mechanical endonasal DCR (Moras 2011).

- ⁶We downgraded one level for inconsistency as there was clinical heterogeneity in the two trials. There were no cases of intraoperative haemorrhage in the trial of laser-assisted endonasal DCR.
- ⁷We downgraded two levels for imprecision as there were only two events recorded, both in the external DCR group.

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Tears from the conjunctival sac pass through the lacrimal puncta in the upper and lower lids to the upper and lower lacrimal canaliculi, then to the common canaliculi to empty into the lacrimal sac, located in the lacrimal fossa. From the lacrimal sac, tears pass to the nasolacrimal duct along the lateral wall of the nose to open at the inferior meatus. Obstruction anywhere along this course can result in excessive watering from the eyes as well as recurrent infections. In a retrospective study of 150 patients who underwent external DCR for nasolacrimal duct obstruction (Tarbet 1995), it was found that the most common presenting symptoms included excessive watering (86%), and either acute or chronic infections (about 30%). The prevalence of nasolacrimal duct obstruction was also found to increase with age and to have a female preponderance.

Description of the intervention

Nasolacrimal duct obstruction is treated by dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR). This is a surgical technique that involves the creation of an alternative route for drainage of tears, between the lacrimal sac and nasal cavity, bypassing the nasolacrimal duct. This can be done either by an external approach (external DCR) or through the nasal cavity using an endoscope or a microscope (endonasal DCR). Functional nasolacrimal duct obstruction is due to poor functioning of the lacrimal pump mechanism. Treatment with DCR in this situation can give variable results.

External DCR

The ophthalmologist generally performs this procedure. The technique was originally described in 1904 (Toti 1904), and was later modified by the addition of suturing of the mucosal flaps (Dupuy-Dutemps 1921), thus forming an epithelium-lined fistula. Several case series have estimated the success rate of external DCR to be between 70% and 95% (Ben Simon 2005; Cokkeser 2000; Dolman 2003; Tarbet 1995; Tsirbas 2004; Yigit 2007).

Endonasal DCR

The endonasal approach was introduced in 1893 by Caldwell (Caldwell 1893), and modified by West (West 1910), and later, Halle (Halle 1914). The approach failed to gain popularity due to poor access to the nasal cavity. With the advent of the nasal endoscope (Stammberger 1986), and functional endoscopic sinus surgery in the early 1990s (Kennedy 1985), there was renewed interest in endonasal DCR. McDonogh 1989 introduced endonasal DCR in its present form. The reported success rate for endonasal DCR ranges from 63% to 96% (Ben Simon 2005; Hartikainen

1998; Sham 2000; Yuce 2013). Endonasal DCR can also be performed by using a microscope or by direct visualisation using a surgical loupe that magnifies the surgical field. Various techniques, such as bone drills and lasers to vaporise bone have been used to create the functioning passage from the lacrimal sac into the nasal cavity in the endonasal procedure. Argon blue green; potassium titanyl phosphate; carbon dioxide; holmium: yttrium-aluminium-garnet (YAG); neodymium: YAG; and combined carbon dioxide neodymium (CO²-Nd): YAG are some examples of the lasers used (Boush 1994; Kong 1994; Metson 1994; Muellner 2000; Pearlman 1997; Reifler 1993; Seppa 1994; Woog 1993). The outcome of endonasal DCR can vary depending on the method employed to create the ostium (Huang 2014; Maini 2007).

Endonasal versus external DCR

The advantages of endonasal DCR over external DCR are: limited invasiveness, less intraoperative bleeding, shorter operative time and preservation of pump function of the orbicularis oculi muscle. Absence of an external scar, minimal morbidity and low complication rate have made endonasal DCR popular (a newer technique of external DCR has recently been described, whereby a periciliary incision is made, avoiding the external cutaneous scar of conventional external DCR (Ng 2015)). The disadvantages of endonasal DCR include: a relatively smaller opening between the lacrimal sac and nasal cavity, higher recurrence rate, high equipment cost, and the fact that it is a more difficult procedure to learn. The relatively smaller opening, steeper learning curve and technique used to create the opening may affect the success rates.

Intraoperative factors

A few intraoperative factors are thought to influence the outcome of the surgery. For example, augmentation with antimetabolic agents (5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) or mitomycin C (MMC)) has been reported in a few cohort studies. Henson 2007 reported a success rate of 87.5% in their non-comparative study investigating the use of endocanalicular DCR employing diode laser and MMC. Watts 2001 found external DCR gave better surgical outcomes (95%) compared with 5-FU augmented Holmium-YAG laser-assisted endonasal DCR (64%). Roozitalab 2004 found no benefit to using intraoperative MMC in external DCR in their comparative study; success in the group randomised to MMC was 90.5% compared to 92.4% in the group randomised to no MMC. A controlled study by Qin 2010a yielded a significantly higher rate of success with the use of MMC in endoscopic endonasal DCR using nasolacrimal duct stent placement (95.2% in treatment group versus 85.8% in control group).

The use of silicone intubation of the lacrimal passages is another option available to ophthalmologists performing DCR. However, there appears to be no evidence in support of this practice. Studies that compared the effectiveness of DCR with and without silicone intubation did not find any advantage to intubation (Saiju 2009;

Smirnov 2006; Unlu 2009). The added cost and follow-up for the patient can be avoided by omitting this step. Chen 2009 described a new technique of recanalisation of nasolacrimal duct obstruction using a lacrimal canaliser. The authors claim this technique to be simple, non-invasive and with comparable success rates and adverse events to external DCR.

Other adjunctive measures to improve the success of DCR include concomitant endonasal procedures such as middle turbinectomy/endonasal mechanical enlargement of the neo-ostium, as well as the suturing of mucosal flaps.

How the intervention might work

DCR creates an alternate passage between the lacrimal sac and nasal cavity, thus bypassing the obstruction along the nasolacrimal duct. This helps the tears to drain away from the eye.

Why it is important to do this review

There is no clear consensus on the choice of surgery type for treatment of nasolacrimal duct obstruction.

OBJECTIVES

The primary aim of this review is to compare the success rates of endonasal DCR with that of external DCR. The secondary aim is to compare the complication rates between the two procedures.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included all randomised controlled trials (RCTs) which compared the success rates of endonasal DCR with that of external DCR.

Types of participants

We included participants of all age groups, diagnosed with primary post-canalicular obstruction of the lacrimal passages. We excluded studies that included participants who had previous surgical procedures to the lacrimal apparatus.

Types of interventions

We compared endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) using a drill, curette or laser to create a communication between the lacrimal sac and nasal cavity, with external DCR using the standard technique. We included studies with a follow-up period of six months to two years.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

1. Anatomic success (defined as patent lacrimal passage on syringing, or endoscopic visualisation of fluorescein dye at the nasal opening of the anastomoses, after a period of at least six months following surgery).

2. Subjective success (resolution of symptoms of watering following surgery, after a period of at least six months).

We considered recurrence of dacryocystitis as failure.

Secondary outcomes

We collected and collated data on the following adverse events for the two types of interventions.

1. Intraoperative bleeding requiring intervention.

2. Postoperative bleeding requiring intervention (within seven days of surgery).

3. Wound infection/gaping.

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

We searched CENTRAL (which contains the Cochrane Eyes and Vision Group Trials Register) (2016, Issue 8), Ovid MEDLINE, Ovid MEDLINE In-Process and Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE Daily, Ovid OLDMEDLINE (January 1946 to 22 August 2016), Embase (January 1980 to 22 August 2016), Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature Database (LILACS) (January 1982 to 22 August 2016), Web of Science Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Science (CPCI-S) (January 1990 to 22 August 2016), the ISRCTN registry (www.isrctn.com/editAdvancedSearch), ClinicalTrials.gov (www.clinicaltrials.gov) and the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) (www.who.int/ictrp/search/en). We did not use any date or language restrictions in the electronic searches for trials. We last searched the electronic databases on 22 August 2016.

See: Appendices for details of search strategies for CENTRAL (Appendix 1), MEDLINE (Appendix 2), Embase (Appendix 3), LILACS (Appendix 4), CPCI-S (Appendix 5), ISRCTN

(Appendix 6), ClinicalTrials.gov (Appendix 7) and the ICTRP (Appendix 8).

Searching other resources

We searched the proceedings of the Association for Research in Otolaryngology (ARO), available from 1992 to 2008; there were no relevant abstracts. Abstracts from other conferences, including the British Oculoplastic Surgery Society (BOPSS), the European Society of Ophthalmic Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (ESOPRS) and the American Society of Ophthalmic Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (ASOPRS) were not available for searching.

Data collection and analysis

We followed the review protocol, published in 2008 (Anijeet 2008), to select trials for this update.

Selection of studies

For the 2017 update, two review authors (LJ and DA) independently screened the titles and abstracts retrieved by the searches to establish whether they met the criteria as defined in the section, 'Criteria for considering studies for this review'. The two review authors resolved any disagreement by discussion and obtained the full-text copies of definitely or potentially relevant studies.

Data extraction and management

For this update, two review authors (LJ and DA) independently assessed studies for eligibility and extracted data into Review Manager 5 on reported outcomes (RevMan 2014). Disagreements were resolved by discussion among review authors. We attempted to contact trial authors of the included studies if any clarification of study details were required.

We extracted the following data from the included studies.

1. Trial characteristics: design, randomisation, allocation concealment, masking (blinding).
2. Interventions: standard procedures for endonasal DCR and external DCR.
3. Outcomes: success rates as described in the primary outcomes, intraoperative and postoperative complications (intraoperative and postoperative bleeding; wound infection or wound dehiscence).

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors (LJ and DA) independently assessed study quality according to the guidelines in Chapter 8 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). The quality parameters we assessed were allocation concealment, method of allocation, completeness of follow-up, masking of participants and outcome assessors, and documentation of complications. The review authors were not masked to the study authors

or results of the study. We graded these parameters as 'low' risk of bias, 'high' risk of bias or 'unclear'. The review authors made attempts to contact study authors to clarify data.

Measures of treatment effect

We summarised data from studies collecting similar outcome measures and with similar follow-up times (minimum of six months). We summarised the outcome data using risk ratios (RRs).

Unit of analysis issues

We attempted to contact the authors of the included studies to clarify possible unit of analysis issues (method of randomisation/allocation sequence concealment/limiting performance or detection bias), but were unsuccessful.

Dealing with missing data

We attempted to contact the trial authors to try and retrieve relevant data. If we were unable to retrieve the data, we included the study, but designated it as a study with missing data when discussing the results.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We formally assessed heterogeneity using χ^2 test. We also calculated the I^2 statistic, which describes the percentage of the variability in effect estimates that is due to heterogeneity rather than chance, and interpreted it as follows: 0% to 40% - might not be important; 30% to 60% - may represent moderate heterogeneity; 50% to 90% - may represent substantial heterogeneity; 75% to 100% - considerable heterogeneity.

Assessment of reporting biases

As only two trials were included, we did not construct a funnel plot.

Data synthesis

We pooled data from the individual studies using a fixed-effect model. We used the fixed-effect model (Mantel-Haenszel) to determine RRs of dichotomous data from the included study. We chose the Mantel-Haenszel model because of the low event rates and small trial sizes.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We conducted one subgroup analysis which was specified in our protocol (Anijeet 2008). We compared external DCR and endonasal DCR using either the laser or mechanical technique. The I^2 statistic for subgroup differences was 76% (considerable heterogeneity).

Sensitivity analysis

In our protocol we planned to conduct a sensitivity analysis to assess the consequence of including missing data, or data with ambiguous results, or data analysed using different statistical methods. However, we did not conduct any sensitivity analyses because of the low number of included trials.

'Summary of findings' tables

We prepared a 'Summary of findings' table, presenting relative and absolute risks. The following outcomes were included in the table: anatomic success, subjective success, intraoperative bleeding, post-operative bleeding, and wound infection/gaping. Using GRADEpro software (GRADEpro GDT 2014), two review authors independently graded the overall certainty of the evidence for each outcome by applying the GRADE classification (Atkins 2004). GRADE includes consideration of study limitations, imprecision, inconsistency, indirectness and publication bias. We used the following four grades.

High-certainty: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate-certainty: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low-certainty: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low-certainty: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

RESULTS

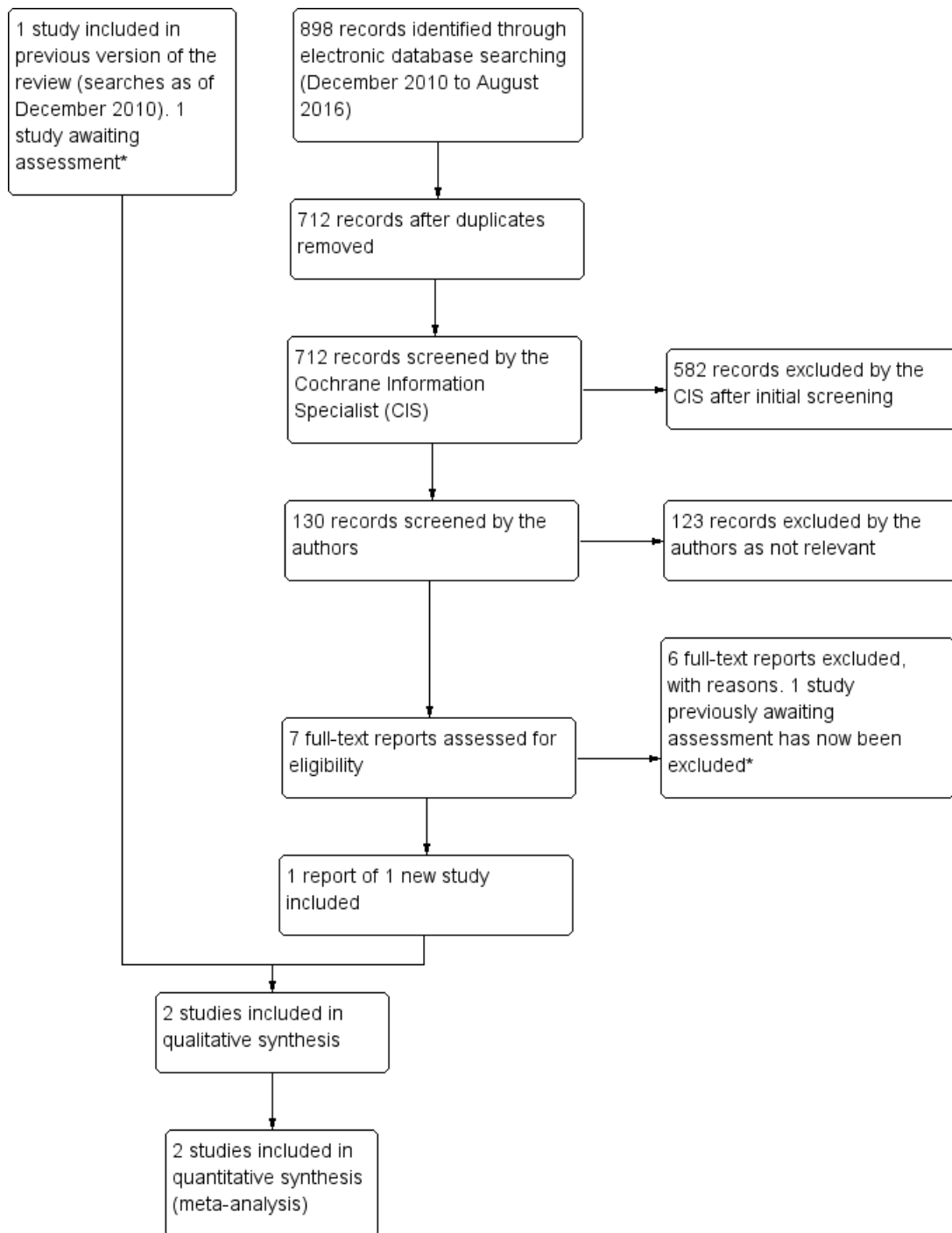
Description of studies

Results of the search

The electronic searches from December 2010 identified 881 references. The Cochrane Information Specialist scanned the search results and removed any references which were not relevant to the scope of the review. Two review authors independently reviewed the remaining references and obtained the full-text copies of four studies. We included one randomised controlled trial (RCT) that met the inclusion criteria of the review and excluded three studies. In an updated search, run in August 2016, we identified 898 new records (Figure 1). The Cochrane Information Specialist removed 186 duplicate records, screened the remaining 712 records and removed 582 references that were not relevant to the review. We screened the remaining 130 references and discarded 123 reports, as they were not relevant. We obtained seven full-text reports for further assessment. We included one new study, Moras 2011, and excluded the following four studies: Balikoglu-Yilmaz 2015; Derya 2013; Tang 2015; Taskin 2011 as they did not meet the inclusion criteria, see 'Characteristics of excluded studies' table for details.

In the previous version of the review (Anijeet 2011), a Chinese study by Qin 2010 was awaiting assessment. Having reviewed the abstract, it was agreed that this study was found to pertain to the effects of using mitomycin C in endonasal DCR, and was therefore removed from the shortlisted articles. In this update, we identified two studies (Cui 2013; Zhou 2015) for which we required further clarification regarding the methods. We have therefore placed these studies in the Characteristics of studies awaiting classification section. For Cui 2013, we are unsure of the methods of randomisation and for Zhou 2015, we would like details of how the participants were randomised as this information is missing from the full-text report. We attempted to contact the authors, but to date have not received responses for these two trials.

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



Included studies

See: 'Characteristics of included studies' tables.

We included two studies that met our inclusion criteria ([Hartikainen 1998](#); [Moras 2011](#)).

Design

Both studies were RCTs.

Sample sizes

[Hartikainen 1998](#) randomised participants to laser-assisted endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) (32 procedures) or external DCR (32 procedures). [Moras 2011](#) randomised 40 participants to be treated either by mechanical endonasal DCR (20 procedures) or EXT DCR (20 procedures).

Setting

[Hartikainen 1998](#) was conducted in a single unit in Finland. [Moras 2011](#) was conducted in India.

Participants

In [Hartikainen 1998](#), the mean age of the study group was 65 years (range 23 to 89). The male to female ratio was 1:5. [Moras 2011](#) identified 40 participants with primary acquired nasolacrimal duct obstruction or chronic dacryocystitis who presented to the ophthalmology and Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) outpatient departments of Fr. Muller Medical College, Mangalore, India. Eighty per cent of the participants were female, and the age

of the participants ranged from 16 to 68 years, with the majority (62.5%) being in the 30 to 50 age group.

Interventions

[Hartikainen 1998](#)

Endonasal laser-assisted DCR was compared to external DCR. The external DCR was performed by an ophthalmologist and the endonasal DCR was performed by an otolaryngologist and ophthalmologist. The endonasal DCR used a continuous wave CO2-Nd: YAG combined laser to fashion the bony ostium and nasal mucosal opening.

[Moras 2011](#)

Endonasal mechanical DCR was compared to external DCR. The endonasal DCR was performed using punch forceps to create the ostium in the lacrimal bone.

Outcomes

The outcomes in [Hartikainen 1998](#) were patent lacrimal passage on irrigation at one year (anatomic success), and patient-reported symptomatic improvement.

The outcome in [Moras 2011](#) was patent lacrimal drainage system on sac syringing at the end of six months.

Excluded studies

We excluded eight studies in total, and details (including reason for exclusion) can be found in the 'Characteristics of excluded studies' tables.

Risk of bias in included studies

See [Figure 2](#); [Figure 3](#).

Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

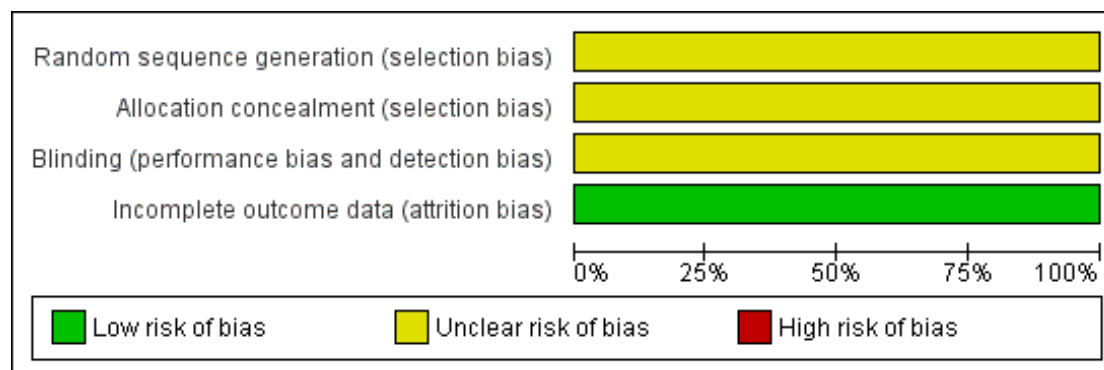


Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding (performance bias and detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
Hartikainen 1998	?	?	?	+
Moras 2011	?	?	?	+

Overall, the risk of bias for the two included studies was unclear. We could not contact the corresponding authors for the studies, and therefore we could not resolve unit of analysis issues, and errors may have been introduced.

Allocation

We assessed allocation concealment and the method of randomisation as unclear; no further information was available.

Blinding

Masking (blinding) with respect to the type of operation was not possible with the surgeons and there was no description of masking of either the participants or outcome assessors in either trial. As no further information was available, we assessed the risk of bias as unclear.

Incomplete outcome data

Outcome data for all three parameters - success, intraoperative and postoperative bleeding appeared to be complete in the trials.

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)

Endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) versus external DCR

Primary outcomes

Anatomic success

In the two included trials, 104 procedures were performed; 52 each of endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) and external DCR. In [Hartikainen 1998](#), the anatomic success rates in the external DCR group were 100% (32/32) at six months and 91% (29/32) at 12 months postoperatively. In the laser-assisted endonasal DCR group, they were 78% (25/32) at six months and 63% (20/32) at 12 months postoperatively. The risk ratio (RR) for the 12-month anatomic success rates for external DCR versus laser-assisted endonasal DCR was 0.69, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.52 to 0.92, 64 participants, 1 study.

In [Moras 2011](#), the success rate six months after the operation was 90% (18 out of 20 procedures) for both types of DCR: RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.81 to 1.23, 40 participants, 1 study (data for 12-month follow-up were not available, as in [Hartikainen 1998](#)).

We judged this evidence on success to be very low-certainty, downgrading for risk of bias, imprecision and inconsistency ([Summary of findings for the main comparison; Analysis 1.1](#)).

The six-month success rate for endonasal laser-assisted DCR in [Hartikainen 1998](#) (32 participants) was lower than for endonasal mechanical DCR in [Moras 2011](#) (20 participants) - 78% versus 90%.

Subjective success

[Hartikainen 1998](#) reported the rate of subjective success (resolution of watering in outdoor conditions) at the final postoperative visit. This was 84% (27/32) in the external DCR group and 59% (19/32) in the laser-assisted endonasal DCR group: RR 0.70, 95% CI 0.51 to 0.97, 64 participants, 1 study. We judged this evidence to be low-certainty, downgrading for risk of bias and imprecision ([Summary of findings for the main comparison; Analysis 1.2](#)).

The difference in effect between the two trials is discussed further in the 'Discussion' section below.

Secondary outcomes

Intraoperative bleeding

There were no cases of significant intraoperative bleeding in either the laser-assisted endonasal (32 participants) or the external DCR

group (32 participants) in [Hartikainen 1998](#) (RR not estimable), but in [Moras 2011](#), equal numbers of participants in the mechanical endonasal and external DCR group (9/20; 45%) experienced intraoperative bleeding (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.50 to 1.98, 40 participants, 1 study). We judged this evidence to be very low-certainty, downgrading for risk of bias, imprecision and uncertainty ([Summary of findings for the main comparison; Analysis 1.3](#)).

Postoperative bleeding

Overall, none of the 52 participants in the endonasal group experienced postoperative bleeding, whereas in the external DCR group, 1 participant in each study experienced bleeding. Of these 2 participants, one required hospitalisation and endonasal tamponade. The risk ratios for postoperative bleeding in endonasal versus external DCR was 0.33 (95% CI 0.01 to 7.89, 64 participants) for [Hartikainen 1998](#), and 0.33 (95% CI 0.01 to 7.72, 40 participants) in [Moras 2011](#).

We judged this evidence to be very low-certainty, downgrading for risk of bias and imprecision ([Summary of findings for the main comparison; Analysis 1.4](#)).

Wound infection/gaping

In the external DCR group, 2/52 participants experienced wound infection/gaping (1 participant in each study). None of the 52 participants in the endonasal DCR group experienced these wound complications. The risk ratios for wound infection/gaping in endonasal versus external DCR was not estimable for [Hartikainen 1998](#), and 0.20 (95% CI 0.01 to 3.92, 40 participants) in [Moras 2011](#). We judged this evidence to be very low-certainty, downgrading for risk of bias and imprecision ([Summary of findings for the main comparison; Analysis 1.5](#)).

DISCUSSION

We included two randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing the successes and complications of endonasal versus external dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) for nasolacrimal duct obstruction in this updated review.

A few different ways exist of assessing postoperative success for nasolacrimal duct obstruction ([Fayers 2009; Moore 2002](#)). Objective methods include the demonstration of patency of lacrimal system by syringing, and demonstration of functional success by endoscopic visualisation of fluorescein dye at the nasal opening of the anastomoses. Alternatively, subjective success can be assessed by asking patients about the improvement in epiphora following the operation. Few studies exist regarding the long-term success of DCR.

The impact on quality of life of the patients undergoing the procedures was not assessed in either included trial. Other studies have compared quality of life outcomes between external DCR and endonasal DCR. [Mathew 2004](#) did a retrospective telephone interview with 20 patients who had undergone endonasal mechanical DCR and 42 who had undergone external DCR - they found that patient satisfaction rates (70% and 86% respectively) were comparable between the 2 procedures as there was no significant difference.

The avoidance of a facial scar is an important advantage of endonasal DCR. Two studies ([Bakri 1999](#); [Hii 2012](#)) were found which assessed postoperative quality of life following endonasal or external DCR using the Glasgow Benefit Inventory. This validated questionnaire is used widely for otorhinolaryngological procedures. Although it does not directly assess patients' satisfaction with cosmesis following the procedures, it does assess the patients' perception of psychological, social and physical wellbeing by including outcomes such as feelings of self-confidence, feelings of embarrassment in a group of people, confidence regarding job opportunities and participation in social activities.

[Bakri 1999](#) reported mean scores of +16.8 for patients in the endonasal laser DCR and +23.2 for patients in the external DCR group - this difference was not significant. [Hii 2012](#) also found comparable outcomes between endonasal mechanical and external DCR groups (mean score of +24.1 and +16.1 respectively; no significant difference). This would suggest that the presence of the scar following external DCR does not appear to have a huge impact on patients' levels of post-operative satisfaction.

Summary of main results

Our review shows different anatomic success rates in the two included trials ($I^2 = 76\%$). For the study comparing endonasal laser-assisted DCR with external DCR ([Hartikainen 1998](#)), the anatomic success rates 12 months postoperatively were 91% and 63%, respectively (risk ratio (RR) 0.69, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.52 to 0.92, 64 participants), and for the study comparing endonasal mechanical DCR with external DCR ([Moras 2011](#)), the anatomic success rates six months postoperatively were 90% for both studies (RR 1.00, CI 0.81 to 1.23, 40 participants).

[Hartikainen 1998](#) also assessed subjective outcomes. Resolution of watering in outdoor conditions was reported by 84% of the participants in the external DCR group and 59% of those in the laser-assisted endonasal DCR group (RR 0.70, CI 0.51 to 0.97, 64 participants). The subjective success rates were slightly lower than the anatomic success rates. Of the three participants who were considered to be anatomical failures in the external DCR group, two were asymptomatic. This demonstrates that anatomical success does not always correlate with functional success - it has been argued ([Fayers 2009](#)) that the patient experience is a more

meaningful way of evaluating success of DCR than demonstration of patency of the lacrimal system.

There were no cases of intraoperative bleeding in [Hartikainen 1998](#). In the [Moras 2011](#) study (laser-assisted endonasal DCR versus external DCR), 45% of participants in both groups experienced intraoperative bleeding (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.50 to 1.98, 40 participants, 1 study). We judged this evidence on intraoperative bleeding to be very-low certainty, downgrading for risk of bias, imprecision and inconsistency.

There were no postoperative complications in the endonasal group, while two cases of postoperative bleeding (1 requiring readmission) and two cases of wound infection/gaping occurred in the external DCR group.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The periods of follow-up in the two trials were different (12 months for the first trial and 6 months for the second trial), which presents a difficulty in comparing the data from both trials. Moreover, a six-month follow-up period (while being within the limit specified in the protocol) might not uncover some later-onset failures.

In addition to different follow up periods in the two trials, different techniques were also used for endonasal DCR in the two trials. There was also some variability in study design and some difficulty in clarifying the randomisation process in both studies which further limits analysis of data.

Quality of the evidence

We judged the evidence on anatomic success to be very low-certainty, downgrading for risk of bias, imprecision and inconsistency. The evidence on complications was also judged to be very-low certainty, downgrading one level for risk of bias and two levels for imprecision, due to the very low number of cases.

The moderate-certainty of the included studies precludes us from drawing any firm conclusions. Endonasal DCR is evolving since its introduction more than a decade ago; as more efficient techniques develop, the success rates for this technique are likely to improve.

Potential biases in the review process

Several conference proceedings were unavailable for searching and therefore unpublished relevant studies could have been missed.

Future larger RCTs are required to further assess the success and complication rates of endonasal and external DCR. Different techniques of endonasal DCR should also be assessed, as the choice of endonasal technique can influence the outcome. Strict outcome criteria should be adopted to assess functional and anatomical outcomes with a minimal follow-up of six months.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Huang 2014 reviewed four RCTs and 15 comparative cohort studies. They found that the relative success rates for endonasal mechanical DCR and external DCR were comparable, while success rates for endonasal laser-assisted DCR were lower.

Ben Simon 2005 and Verma 2006 are two non-randomised studies that found a significantly higher rate of success with endonasal mechanical DCR than external DCR (endonasal mechanical DCR was assisted by carbon dioxide laser in Verma 2006).

Cokkeser 2000 and Dolman 2003 are comparative non-randomised studies that obtained comparable success rates between external and endonasal mechanical DCR.

Ibrahim 2001, a retrospective comparative cohort study, found a higher success rate with external DCR than endonasal laser-assisted DCR. (82% versus 58%).

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

The success rate for laser-assisted endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) was lower than for external DCR, while the success rates for mechanical endonasal and external DCR were similar. We judged the evidence for success to be very low. The differences in effect seen may be due to variations in the endonasal technique, but may also be due to other differences between the trials. Therefore, the relative effects of endonasal and external DCR remain uncertain.

There is clearly a need for robust randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing external and endonasal DCR that provide high-certainty evidence which can influence practice.

Implications for research

More RCTs comparing endonasal and external DCR techniques are required to determine if endonasal DCR provides better results. Double-masking may be difficult due to the external DCR scar, but participants can be masked to the type of procedure, and postoperative evaluation should be by an independent assessor. There is also a need for trials comparing different techniques of endonasal DCR, as the choice of endonasal technique can influence the outcome. Strict outcome criteria should be adopted (Fayers 2009; Moore 2002). Subjective outcome criteria should be assessed based on resolution of patient reported symptoms. Objective outcomes should be based on anatomical success demonstrating lacrimal system patency (syndring of the lacrimal system) or on functional success demonstrated by functional endoscopic dye test or endoscopic inspection of the ostium, and fluorescein dye retention test. Trials that include patient reported outcomes, such as, impact on quality of life or appearance would offer valuable information, especially given the invasive nature of the techniques involved.

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* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Hartikainen 1998

Methods	Randomised controlled trial; simple parallel group design with participants individually randomised to one of two intervention groups
Participants	Country: Finland 64 eyes (63 participants) Age: range 23 to 89 years Mean age: 65 years
Interventions	Intervention 1: endonasal laser-assisted dacryocystorhinostomy Intervention 2: external dacryocystorhinostomy
Outcomes	Patent lacrimal passage on irrigation at one year
Notes	Operations performed between January and December 1994, manuscript received May 1997 Study supported in part by a grant from the Turku University Foundation, Turku, Finland The authors did not have any proprietary interest in any of the equipment mentioned in the article

<i>Risk of bias</i>			<i>Risk of bias</i>
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement	
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No description of sequence generation is provided in the trial report	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No description of allocation concealment is provided in the trial report	
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No description of masking either the participants or outcome assessors is provided in the trial report	
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	At 12 months follow-up all participants in both groups were assessed for success. Complication rates were also determined for the whole study group. Therefore there was no incomplete data	

Moras 2011

Methods	Randomised controlled trial; simple parallel group design with participants individually randomised to one of two intervention groups
Participants	Country: India 40 eyes (40 participants) Age: 16-68 Mean age: not specified
Interventions	Intervention 1: endonasal mechanical dacryocystorhinostomy using punch forceps Intervention 2: external dacryocystorhinostomy
Outcomes	Patent lacrimal drainage system on sac syringing at the end of 6 months
Notes	Date of submission: December 2010 (date of study not available from article) No competing interests declared by authors.

Risk of bias***Risk of bias***

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	'They were randomised into two groups' with no further description
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No description of allocation concealment is provided in the trial report
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Masking of surgeons not possible. No description of masking either the participants or outcome assessors is provided in the trial report
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	At 6 months there were no participants lost to follow-up.

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Ajalloueyan 2007	Even though the authors describe their surgery as endonasal, the technique described in the full-text of the trial is that of transcanalicular rather than endonasal DCR
Balikoglu-Yilmaz 2015	Prospective study comparing outcomes of external DCR, mechanical endonasal DCR and transcanalicular DCR using multidiode laser. Study excluded as it was non-randomised, the procedure being chosen according to participant preference

(Continued)

Derya 2013	The endoscopic procedure involved a transcanalicular approach with the diode laser probe instead of an endonasal one
Hartikainen 1998b	The same group conducted the two studies: Hartikainen 1998 and Hartikainen 1998b . The external DCR group in these two studies appear to be the same. We were unsuccessful in our attempts to contact the authors to clarify this matter
Javate 2010	This trial uses a lacrimal microendoscope with a trephine to remove fibrous obstruction along the lacrimal sac and nasolacrimal sac. It does not create an alternative drainage pathway using an endonasal technique which is what our review evaluates
Tang 2015	This study used a transcanalicular approach using a fifth generation lacrimal endoscope with a microdrill, instead of an endonasal technique
Taskin 2011	Alternate allocation used, therefore this study does not qualify as a randomised controlled trial
Yigit 2007	The full-text article revealed that the study was not a randomised trial

DCR: dacryocystorhinostomy

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment *[ordered by study ID]*

[Cui 2013](#)

Methods	Participants randomly divided into 3 treatment groups; details of randomisation process not available
Participants	182 cases (202 eyes)
Interventions	External dacryocystorhinostomy Endonasal endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy Nd:YAG laser dacryoplasty
Outcomes	Criteria for success not defined in abstract
Notes	Only Chinese version of article available. Chinese translator asked by CEV Information Specialist to contact study authors on June 4th 2015 for additional information about study (methods of randomisation etc). No response from study authors

Zhou 2015

Methods	Participants randomly divided into 2 treatment groups. Translation of methods section in full-text Chinese article is as follows 'The sample is a collection of cases of people with chronic dacryocystitis from November 2010 to January 2011 within the author's hospital - Songjiang District Central Hospital. There are 2 males and 35 females, aged from 25 to 63 years of age (average 44.03 ± 7.13)'. Unable to ascertain method of randomisation from this description
Participants	37 cases (37 eyes) with chronic dacryocystitis
Interventions	External dacryocystorhinostomy Endonasal endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy combined with intubation of lacrimal ducts
Outcomes	Criteria of 'success' not defined in abstract
Notes	Study authors emailed by Chinese translator on 12 Oct 2015 - no response from study authors to date

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Endonasal versus external DCR

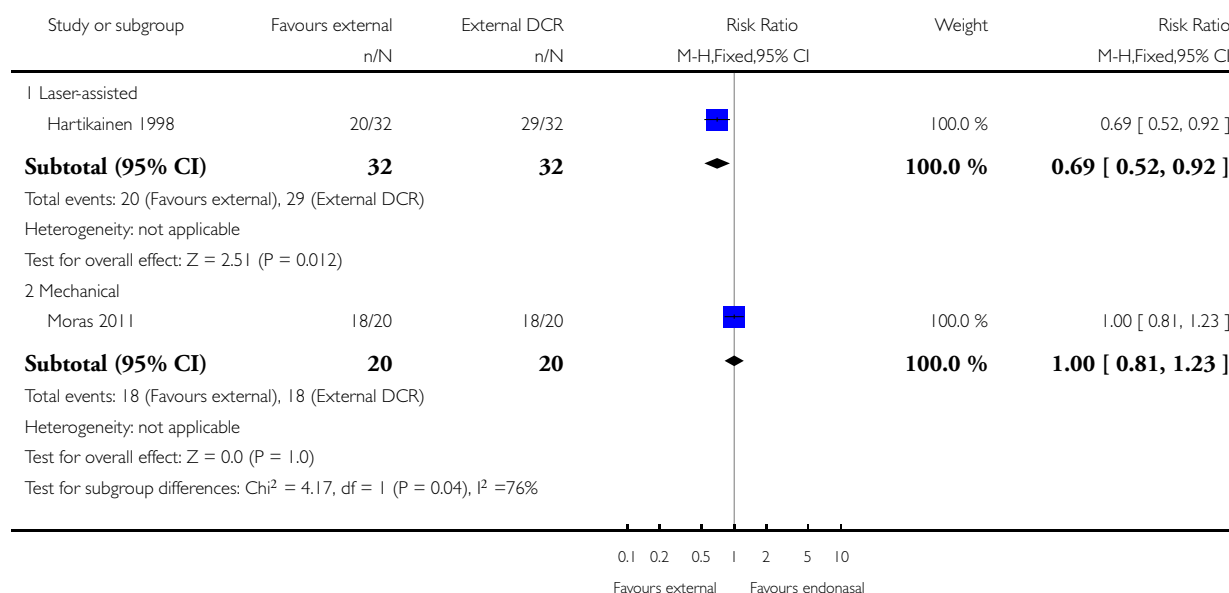
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Anatomic success	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Laser-assisted	1	64	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.69 [0.52, 0.92]
1.2 Mechanical	1	40	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.81, 1.23]
2 Subjective success	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3 Intraoperative bleeding	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3.1 Laser-assisted	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3.2 Mechanical	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4 Postoperative bleeding	2	104	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.33 [0.04, 3.10]
4.1 Laser-assisted	1	64	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.33 [0.01, 7.89]
4.2 Mechanical	1	40	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.33 [0.01, 7.72]
5 Wound infection/gaping	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
5.1 Laser-assisted	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
5.2 Mechanical	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Endonasal versus external DCR, Outcome 1 Anatomic success.

Review: Endonasal versus external dacryocystorhinostomy for nasolacrimal duct obstruction

Comparison: 1 Endonasal versus external DCR

Outcome: 1 Anatomic success

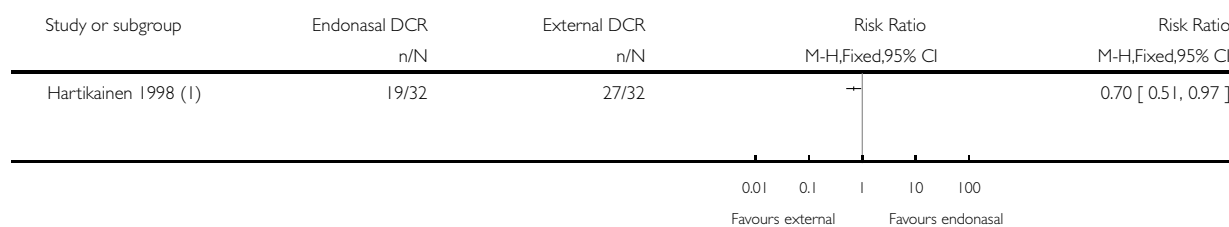


Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Endonasal versus external DCR, Outcome 2 Subjective success.

Review: Endonasal versus external dacryocystorhinostomy for nasolacrimal duct obstruction

Comparison: 1 Endonasal versus external DCR

Outcome: 2 Subjective success



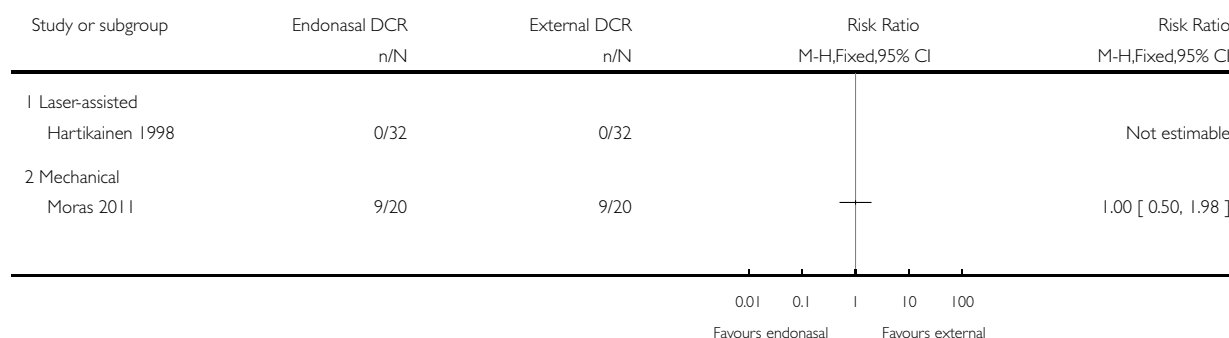
(1) Laser-assisted DCR versus external DCR

Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Endonasal versus external DCR, Outcome 3 Intraoperative bleeding.

Review: Endonasal versus external dacryocystorhinostomy for nasolacrimal duct obstruction

Comparison: 1 Endonasal versus external DCR

Outcome: 3 Intraoperative bleeding

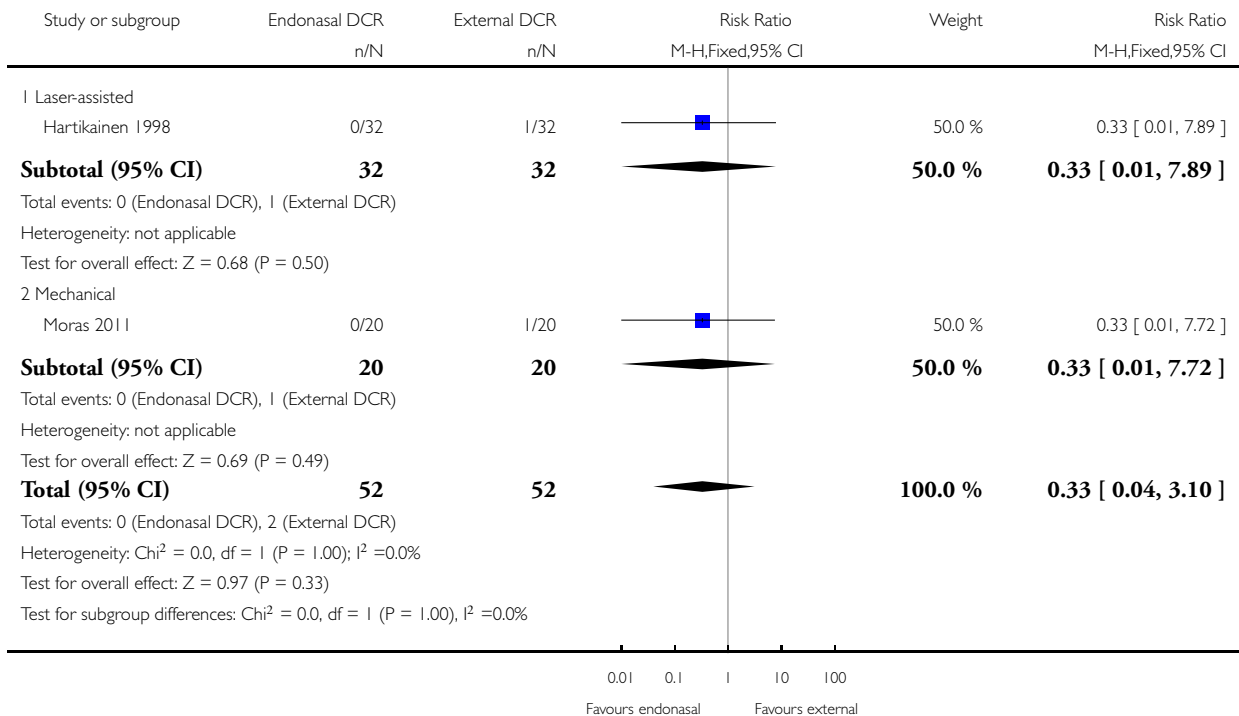


Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Endonasal versus external DCR, Outcome 4 Postoperative bleeding.

Review: Endonasal versus external dacryocystorhinostomy for nasolacrimal duct obstruction

Comparison: 1 Endonasal versus external DCR

Outcome: 4 Postoperative bleeding

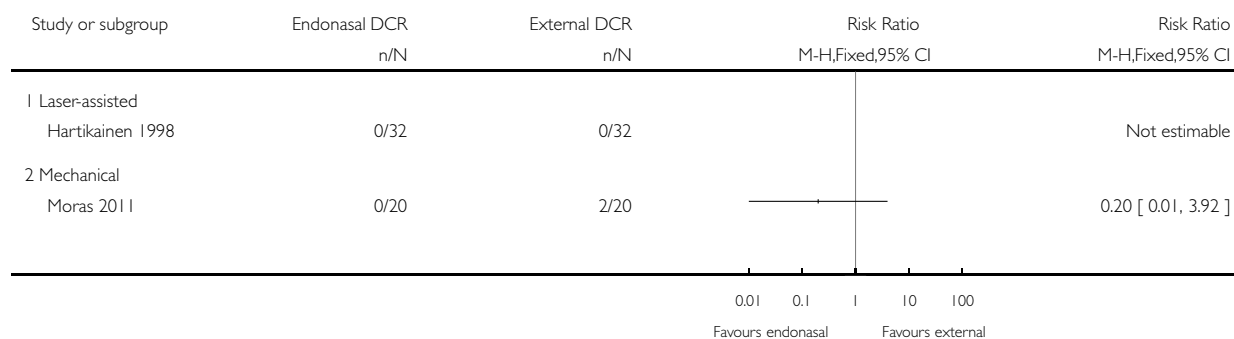


Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Endonasal versus external DCR, Outcome 5 Wound infection/gaping.

Review: Endonasal versus external dacryocystorhinostomy for nasolacrimal duct obstruction

Comparison: 1 Endonasal versus external DCR

Outcome: 5 Wound infection/gaping



APPENDICES

Appendix 1. CENTRAL search strategy

- #1 MeSH descriptor: [Dacryocystorhinostomy] explode all trees
- #2 dacryocystorhinostom*
- #3 ((endonasal or external or endoscopic or microscopic) near/5 DCR*)
- #4 MeSH descriptor: [Lacrimal Apparatus] explode all trees
- #5 MeSH descriptor: [Lacrimal Apparatus Diseases] this term only
- #6 MeSH descriptor: [Lacrimal Duct Obstruction] this term only
- #7 MeSH descriptor: [Nasolacrimal Duct] this term only
- #8 MeSH descriptor: [Dacryocystitis] this term only
- #9 dacryocystitis
- #10 lacrimal near/4 (obstruct* or block*)
- #11 nasolacrimal near/4 (obstruct* or block*)
- #12 #1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 or #11

Appendix 2. MEDLINE Ovid search strategy

1. randomized controlled trial.pt.
2. (randomized or randomised).ab,ti.
3. placebo.ab,ti.
4. dt.fs.
5. randomly.ab,ti.
6. trial.ab,ti.
7. groups.ab,ti.
8. or/1-7
9. exp animals/
10. exp humans/
11. 9 not (9 and 10)
12. 8 not 11
13. exp dacryocystorhinostomy/
14. dacryocystorhinostom\$.tw.
15. ((endonasal or external or endoscopic or microscopic) adj5 DCR\$).tw.
16. exp Lacrimal Apparatus/
17. Lacrimal Apparatus Diseases/
18. Lacrimal duct obstruction/
19. Nasolacrimal Duct/
20. Dacryocystitis/
21. dacryocystitis.tw.
22. (lacrimal adj4 (obstruct\$ or block\$)).tw.
23. (nasolacrimal adj4 (obstruct\$ or block\$)).tw.
24. or/13-23
25. 12 and 24

The search filter for trials at the beginning of the MEDLINE strategy is from the published paper by [Glanville 2006](#).

Appendix 3. Embase Ovid search strategy

1. exp randomized controlled trial/
2. exp randomization/
3. exp double blind procedure/
4. exp single blind procedure/
5. random\$.tw.
6. or/1-5
7. (animal or animal experiment).sh.
8. human.sh.
9. 7 and 8
10. 7 not 9
11. 6 not 10
12. exp clinical trial/
13. (clin\$ adj3 trial\$).tw.
14. ((singl\$ or doubl\$ or trebl\$ or tripl\$) adj3 (blind\$ or mask\$)).tw.
15. exp placebo/
16. placebo\$.tw.
17. random\$.tw.
18. exp experimental design/
19. exp crossover procedure/
20. exp control group/
21. exp latin square design/
22. or/12-21

23. 22 not 10
24. 23 not 11
25. exp comparative study/
26. exp evaluation/
27. exp prospective study/
28. (control\$ or prospectiv\$ or volunteer\$).tw.
29. or/25-28
30. 29 not 10
31. 30 not (11 or 23)
32. 11 or 24 or 31
33. dacryocystorhinostomy/
34. dacryocystorhinostom\$.tw.
35. ((endonasal or external or endoscopic or microscopic) adj5 DCR\$).tw.
36. lacrimal duct/
37. lacrimal duct occlusion/
38. dacryocystitis/
39. dacryocystitis.tw.
40. (lacrimal adj4 (obstruct\$ or block\$)).tw.
41. (nasolacrimal adj4 (obstruct\$ or block\$)).tw.
42. or/33-41
43. 32 and 42

Appendix 4. LILACS search strategy

dacryocystorhinostom\$ or dacryocystitis or DCR or lacrimal and obstruc\$ or block\$

Appendix 5. Web of Science CPCI-S search strategy

- #4 #1 OR #2 OR #3
- #3 TS= lacrimal obstruc*
- #2 TS=dacryocystitis
- #1 TS=dacryocystorhinostom*

Appendix 6. ISRCTN search strategy

dacryocystorhinostomy OR dacryocystitis

Appendix 7. ClinicalTrials.gov search strategy

Dacryocystorhinostomy OR Dacryocystitis

Appendix 8. WHO ICTRP search strategy

Dacryocystorhinostomy OR Dacryocystitis

WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 22 August 2016.

Date	Event	Description
22 August 2016	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	Issue 2 2017: We identified one new trial that fulfilled the inclusion criteria (Moras 2011).
22 August 2016	New search has been performed	Issue 2 2017: We updated the electronic searches.

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 2, 2008

Review first published: Issue 1, 2011

Date	Event	Description
19 March 2008	Amended	Converted to new review format.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Conceiving the review: Cochrane Eyes and Vision

2011 version

- Designing the review: DA
- Co-ordinating the review: DA
- Data collection for the review
 - Designing electronic search strategies: Cochrane Eyes and Vision Group Trials Search Co-ordinator
 - Undertaking manual searches: DA
 - Screening search results: DA, LD
 - Organising retrieval of papers: DA, LD
 - Screening retrieved papers against inclusion criteria: DA, LD
 - Appraising quality of papers: DA, LD
 - Extracting data from papers: DA, LD
 - Writing to authors of papers for additional information: DA
 - Providing additional data about papers: DA
 - Obtaining and screening data on unpublished studies: DA
- Data management for the review:
 - Entering data into RevMan: DA, LD

- Analysis of data: DA, LD
- Interpretation of data
 - Providing a methodological perspective: DA, CJM
 - Providing a clinical perspective: DA, CJM
 - Providing a policy perspective: DA, CJM
 - Providing a consumer perspective: DA, CJM
- Writing the review: DA, LD, CJM
- Providing general advice on the review: CJM

2017 update

LJ and DA screened the search results, extracted data, assessed studies for bias and wrote to trial investigators for additional information. CJM provided general advice on the review. LJ wrote the text for the update of the review.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Lona Jawaheer: none known

Caroline MacEwen: none known

Deepa Anijeet: none known

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- No sources of support supplied

External sources

- National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UK.
- Richard Wormald, Co-ordinating Editor for Cochrane Eyes and Vision (CEV) acknowledges financial support for his CEV research sessions from the Department of Health through the award made by the National Institute for Health Research to Moorfields Eye Hospital National Health Service (NHS) Foundation Trust and UCL Institute of Ophthalmology for a Specialist Biomedical Research Centre for Ophthalmology.
- The NIHR also funds the CEV Editorial Base in London.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NIHR, NHS, or the Department of Health.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

We prepared a 'Summary of findings' table and a GRADE assessment which was an amendment to the protocol ([Anijeet 2008](#)).

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

*Dacryocystorhinostomy [*methods]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Treatment Failure

MeSH check words

Humans